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SAIL OF THE SUPREME COURT

VOL. XLI. No. 6860.

號三十一月七日五十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1885.

日二十一月六年西乙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

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had on application.

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
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H. A. HERBERT,

Manager,
Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, July 4, 1885. 1128

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
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RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION.....\$400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

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For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 4 " 4 per cent. "

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and very description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

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chief commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 28, 1885. 347

N O T I C E .

RULES OF THE HONGKONG
SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will
be conducted by the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their
premises in Hongkong. Business hours
on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10
to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250
in one time will not be received. No
depositor may deposit more than \$2,500
in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having
\$100 or more at their credit may at
their option transfer the sum to the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration on fixed deposit for 12 months
at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent.
per annum will be allowed to depositors
on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis
with a Pass Book which must be pre-
sented with each payment or with-
drawal. Depositors must not make
any entries themselves in their Pass
Books but should send them to be
written up at least twice a year, about
the beginning of January and the begin-
ning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of
the Bank, if marked, On Hongkong
Banking Corporation is forwarded free
to the various British Post Offices in
Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
depositor or his duly appointed Agent,
and the production of his Pass Book
is necessary.

For the

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1885. 764

HONGKONG PHARMACY
28, LYNDhurst Terrace.

R. B. WOODFORD,

Medical Practitioner.

20, LYNDhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, July 10, 1885. 1160

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. E. H. M. HUNTINGTON has
been Admitted a PARTNER in our
Firm in Hongkong, China and elsewhere,
from 1st January, 1885.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1885. 1104

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the Firm of A. A.
de MELLO & Co. at Macao, will be
CONTINUED as heretofore, under the
MANAGEMENT of Mr. F. A. da CRUZ, who
is again duly authorised to SIGN the Firm
Papers.

For A. A. de MELLO & Co.,
Baroness de CIRCAL, Adminis-
trative of the late Baron
BAYARD'S Estate.

Macao, the 9th July, 1885. 1152

Intimations.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extra-
ordinary General MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the
HEADQUARTERS of the Company on MONDAY,
the 3rd of August, 1885, at 2.30 p.m.,
when the following Special Resolution will be proposed:

That Clause 44 of the Articles of Ass-
ociation be altered by striking out the date
1885, and by substituting therefor the
date 1886.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1885. 1146

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in
the Offices of the Company, No. 14,
Pray's Court, on MONDAY, 17th August,
at 3.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors, and a State-
ment of Accounts to 30th June, 1885.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th
August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 21, 1885. 1225

In These Goods have been received this year and
are in good condition.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in
the Offices of the Company, No. 14,
Pray's Court, on MONDAY, 17th August,
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of Accounts to 30th June, 1885.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th
August, both days inclusive.

By Order, T. J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 21, 1885. 1104

NOTE.—These Quotations are subject to a discount of 10%, for CASE.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF

SUMMER GOODS

IN THEIR

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

Consisting of:—

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS in every variety of material
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LAWN TENNIS SHIRTS thoroughly shrunk.

The 'ANCOT' SUMMER WASHING SCARF.

Washing SILK SCARVES and TIES, in new shapes.

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The 'FORBES WATSON' Patent FEAT SUN HELMET.

Calcutta PITH SUN HATS and HELMETS.

SUMMER BOOTS and SHOES, TENNIS SHOES.

New SWIMMING COLLARS and BATHING DRAWERS.

French and Irish CLOTH HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS for Summer wear.

Extra thin RAIN COATS, warranted WATERPROOF.

The 'ACME' Patent Ventilated RAIN COAT.

The 'CLIMAX' SILK UMBRELLA, wear guaranteed.

WHITE COTTON SUN UMBRELLAS.

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frequent parcels of all the Novelties as they appear in London.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. & CO.

Hongkong, June 25, 1885. 1071

CLEARANCE SALE.

FOR ONE MONTH FROM 1ST JULY.

To make room for our Autumn Arrivals and to obviate the necessity of holding over
our present Stock until next Summer, which always entails loss from depreciation;
we have re-marked our Goods at such REDUCTION IN PRICE as we think, will
ensure the accomplishment of our purpose.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1885. 1146

OUTFITTING.

Cricketting Flannel Coat and Pants.....\$9.00 3 Suits \$25.00

White Serge " " " 8.50 " 2 Suits \$20.00

Blue " " " 8.50 " 2 Suits \$20.00

Thin Summer Tweed " " " 8.50 " 2 Suits \$20.00

Black and Blue Diagonal Sac Coat.....\$1.00 to \$6.00

Tweed Trouser.....\$1.00 to \$6.00

Pajama Suit (Cotton).....\$1.75 3 Suits \$4.50

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A lot of Tweed Suits lengths medium weights.....\$7.00

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ARE NOW LANDING
DEVON'S NONPAREIL KEROSINE
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JAMESON'S IRISH WHISKY.
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CHARTEUSE.
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CURACAO.
&c., &c., &c.

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SOUCHONG,
in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

OIL MAN'S STORES,
at the lowest possible prices
FOR CASH.

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Hongkong, July 1, 1885. 1103

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A TENNIS GROUND attached. A
good View of the Harbour and out to Sea.
Apply to
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Hongkong, April 11, 1885. 614

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Quarts \$20 per Case of 1 doz.
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BORDEAUX CHÂTEAUX AND
WHITE WINES.
Baxter's celebrated 'Barley Bree'
WHISKY, \$7 1/2 per Case of 1 doz
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Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

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IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT,
BY
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CROWN OCTAVO, pp. 1018.
HONGKONG, 1877-1883.

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This Standard Work on the Chinese Lan-
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characters in practical use, and while alpha-
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of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also to the Mandarin pronun-
ciation of all characters explained in the
book, so that its usefulness is by no means
confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the
work is a practically complete Thesaurus of
the whole Written Language of China, an-
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Empire, whilst its introductory chapters
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to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound
and used by itself, and containing a List
of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of
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separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1885. 161

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REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.
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CANTONESE MADE EASY.—A
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SACCONI'S OLD INVALID' PORT.
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CHARTEUSE.
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CURACAO.
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REDUCTION OF EASTERN RATES.

POLICIES Issued on the spot for any
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HOLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 30, 1885. 1101

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current
rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

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CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION POUNDS.

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Life.

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
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Hongkong, January 4, 1885. 190

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Quarts \$20 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints \$21 " " 2 "

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BORDEAUX CHÂTEAUX AND

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Baxter's celebrated 'Barley Bree'

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of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also to the Mandarin pronun-
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book, so that its usefulness is by no means
confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the
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the whole Written Language of China, an-
cient and modern, as used all over the
Empire, whilst its introductory chapters
serve the purposes of a philological guide
to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound
and used by itself, and containing a List
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Surnames, will be published and sold
separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 15, 1885. 161

For Sale.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George the First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

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Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

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Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5000 at reduced rates.

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Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 466

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 1, 1882. 14

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HONGKONG, MAY 10, 1881. 938

NOTICE.

CHINA REVIEW.

HONGKONG, JUNE 30, 1885. 1101

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CHINA REVIEW.

HONGKONG, JULY 22, 1885. 1239

NOTICE.

CHINA REVIEW.

THE CHINA MAIL

years out of print, the Review contains the most valuable collection of miscellaneous articles on Chinese subjects in existence.

We understand that Mr. Deacon, of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, left here yesterday for Macao for the purpose of making enquiries as to what evidence will be required there to prosecute Mr. J. M. Guedes, in connection with the alleged share frauds. In connection with this case we may mention that soon after Mr. Guedes went over to Macao, the Hongkong Government sent the usual application for his rendition. Receipt of the application was acknowledged by the Colonial Secretary of Macao, who also requested the Hongkong Government to send over the necessary witnesses. Instructions were then given by the Government to the Captain Superintendent of Police to collect the evidence, but in the meantime Father Burrua, or some one on his behalf, stated that no witnesses were required, and no further preparations were made. A day or two later, however, a second application was made by the Colonial Secretary of Macao for witnesses, and the instructions were repeated to the Captain Superintendent of Police. So far as we can ascertain, no date has been fixed for the trial, and we believe the Macao Government have not yet intimated whether or not they intend to deliver up other Guedes or Xavier; in fact, we are told that the Attorney General of Macao, whose advice will probably be followed by his Government in the matter, holds that both men should be tried in Macao. Probably, however, some definite information on the point will be forthcoming in a few days.

Sergeant Major Clarke and the Sergeant of the Royal Artillery attended here entertained a large number of guests to dinner last evening at the North Barracks on the occasion of the departure for home, by the transport *Hawke*, of Sergeant J. Houghton, of the 6th Battery, 1st Brigade of the Southern Division of Royal Artillery. Amongst the guests who sat down to the well-spread table were representatives of all branches of the garrison, the navy, and the volunteers, besides a number of civilians. After full justice had been done to the good things provided and the toast of the Queen and Royal Family had been loudly responded to, Sergeant Major Clarke, in a few appropriate words, proposed the health of the departing great Sergeant Houghton, who had, during nine years' service with the battery in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, won both the esteem and respect of his comrades and high commendation from his officers. Sergeant Houghton had now received the appointment of instructor to the South Brigade of the Southern Division Volunteers, and the Mascots are enjoying fully as great a popularity in the Model Settlement as they gained here, and their performances are spoken of in terms of great praise by all the papers. Miss Eva Davenport, at the performance of Mascot, received from the French residents a most flattering testimonial of their appreciation. The N.-C. D. News describes the affair as follows:—“Well, too, as she has sung in every opera which the Company have produced, she has never been heard to better effect than in *Audra's* delightful music; and a section of the Shanghai community upon whom she appears to have made a deep impression could not well have chosen a more appropriate time to present the lady with a token of their admiration than at the finish of the famous ‘gloin-gloin’ duet. No sooner had the last gobble of the turkey and the last ‘baa’ of the sheep died away than the applause which burst forth from the audience was hushed by surprise at seeing a number of coolies staggering under the weight of a prodigious bouquet of flowers, measuring fully four feet in diameter. On a centre of geraniums appeared in white letters the address ‘A Miss Eva Davenport,’ while an inscription on the outer border of the huge floral device announced that it was an offering from ‘Les Francais de Shanghai.’”

Mr. Tyrell has also been creating a great sensation by introducing many local hits in the song ‘A Policeman's lot is not a happy one.’ Here are three of the verses:—
In the theatre ladies will not be admitted,
Unless they are escorted by a man;
In the gardens too—they're greatly to be pitied,
They appeal to us for simple justice merely;
And let them have a little honest fun,
They'll be sent to prison for severely;
The policeman's life is not a happy one.
There are three of the verses:—
In the force we're highly honoured by both,
We're always Sticker to the bone;
While McCuen makes no sign one way or other,
But votes the whole affair a horrid bore;
The policeman's life is not a happy one;
Then the police will be grieved every once;
When they're dismissed with our fine figures
The policeman's lot is not a happy one.”

The entertainment was in every way a success and was undertaken and carried out on a more liberal scale than has, we believe, ever been attempted by the non-commissioned officers of another Battery of R.A. in the Colony.

Most people will not be inclined to place much belief in the report, telegraphed from Tientsin by the correspondent of the N.-C. D. News, that Dr. W. A. P. Martin, a gentleman distinguished for his knowledge of the Chinese language, and President of the Peking College, will be appointed to the Tsing-ti Yamen to succeed Sir Robert Hart as Inspector-General of Customs. So far as we know, Dr. Martin has never exhibited any great administrative ability, or shown himself to be possessed of any extraordinary business capacity, qualifications absolutely indispensable in one who has the control of such an organization as the Foreign Imperial Customs. It may be that he has both qualifications in no ordinary degree, but there are those at present in the Customs who have already proved themselves worthy to be the successors of Sir Robert Hart, and whose faithful and long service entitles them to the greatest consideration from their employers, and whose claims should not be overlooked.

In addition to being capable, these men are thoroughly conversant with everything connected with the service and possess the knowledge and experience which such a man as Dr. Martin could wholly lack. The object, too, of the Tsing-ti Yamen in going out of its way to appoint an outsider is not very apparent, and we are therefore compelled to regard the suggestion as absurd.

Mr. Doberck, the Government Astronomer, has done good service by publishing his last report on the Progressive Motion of Typhoons in 1884. Unlike many papers bearing upon meteorological subjects, this report conveys certain well-defined ideas which may be grasped by minds which are not steeped in meteorological lore or ver-

ed in scientific phraseology. The frequent references to depressions, which were so much calculated to confuse the minds of the uninitiated, now assume a more definite shape, and the rise and progress of typhoons will henceforth become more easily comprehensible by ordinary minds.

The trough of low pressure between the two high-pressure areas in the North Pacific and in Australia—which for so long has been the hatching-place of ugly rumours and uglier storms—will now assume a less weird and fearsome aspect, saving that the cause has been scientifically stated by the Philippines have earned for themselves a reputation. The most important practical effect which might follow the application of the Clement-Ley law—under which a typhoon travels, keeping the high-pressure area on its right—is this: If telegraphic information could be forwarded with a particular reference to this law, the course of typhoons might be ascertained here with apparently absolute certainty. If this be so, it is very much to be desired that telegraphic information will be so framed as to secure this important result.

Touching this Report by Dr. Doberck, to which we have referred above, a valued correspondent draws attention to the fact that the learned author does not give or “take his bearings” with the accuracy of a geographer or an astronomer. He reminds us that a geographer always looks to the North, and then (as we used to say at school) it is right hand East and left hand West. An astronomer, again, is said to look to the South; in which case, the right and left directions would be reversed. But in what direction does a meteorologist look when he is discussing depressions and high-pressure areas? Dr. Doberck tells us that “an atmospheric depression moves so as to keep the high-pressure area on its right.” We do not mean to poke fun at the Government Astronomer by asking which is the right and which is the left of an atmospheric depression. Far from it; but it is just as well to know whether it is meant that the depressions are facing the north or the south—whether, in fact, they describe themselves on geographical or astronomical data. Of course, the natural assumption is that as the typhoon travels in a northerly direction, Dr. Doberck means to speak geographically, and that the right is the easterly side. This may be perfectly well understood amongst those who are well versed in such matters. But as information is solicited, and we believe warmly welcomed, by the Government Astronomer from every imaginable direction, this point should be made perfectly clear.

From our Shanghai contemporaries, we observe that the Mascots are enjoying fully as great a popularity in the Model Settlement as they gained here, and their performances are spoken of in terms of great praise by all the papers.

The census returns of the foreign population of the Settlements North of the Yang-kiang-pang have now been collected and analysed. According to these returns, there were on 3rd June 1st, 1,737 adult females, 43 male children and 4,44 female children, making a total of 3,673 persons, against 2,197 in 1870. Of the nationalities showing a noted proportionate increase, the Japanese come first with 505 against 168, next the Portuguese with 407 against 283 and the Germans with 210 against 159 in 1880. The number of adult females have increased from 52 in 1880 to 911 in 1883, and the children from 524 to 887. British subjects form the largest proportion of the residents; next in order are the Japanese, Portuguese, Americans, and Germans.—N.-C. D. News.

The Princess of Kung has been converted to Christianity, and keeps the Sabbath. At least, so says the Rev. J. L. Whiting of Peking, as quoted in the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal*, the current number of which we hereby acknowledge. The statement is made on the authority of a Chinese lady intimate with Mr. Whiting's family, who used to be connected with the Kung household and who now spends a good deal of time in the Prince's palace. According to this lady, the Princess has become so deeply convinced of the truth of the Christian faith, through reading certain missionary publications, that she has disposed her idiosyncrasies and her Buddhist usages, and now holds a service every Sunday with fifteen of her attendants. The story is truly surprising. Some years ago we heard that the Princess of Kung was dead: the Imperial convert, we suppose, is her successor.—N.-C. D. News.

A CHINESE brothel-keeper, a woman named Ah-Lai, was charged at the Mixed Court at Shanghai on the 17th instant at the instance of a foreigner with having been concerned in causing the death of a Chinese girl aged eighteen years. The girl poison herself with opium on Wednesday, the 13th instant, and the allegation was that she had been forced to do so at the instigation of Ah-Lai. As it is stated, but her so specifically shortly before the occurrence that for the girl's death her body was found to be covered with bruises. Ah-Lai's defense was that the girl had poison herself because the foreigner, who had been on too intimate terms with her, had found her unfaithful and refused to have anything more to do with her; but he denied having had any quarrel with the deceased girl. He offered to bring several Chinese witnesses to support his charge. The case was remanded till Monday, the 20th, when, as the Mixed Court magistrate has no power to deal with a charge of causing death, it would probably be sent into the City.

Among the class of cases designated “upsets,” We've seen quite a few, on the stage; so they lately ordered quite aatty supper, but the ladies who are the best of the bunch, and the matinees other swans make their appearance, Sat down to eat, and they thought it awfully nice; when they found out that they needn't have done.

Korea at Nagasaki will be constructed, we read, at a cost of 200,000 yen to begin with, and the necessary plans are now under consideration.

One of the foreign employees of the Great Northern Telegraph Company at Tientsin is now in Korea, engaged surveying for a telegraph line between Seoul and Chemulpo. He arrived at the latter port in the Chinese cruiser *Hsien-chih*.—N.-C. D. News.

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itas telling Mr. von Mollenhoff to suggest and enquire via Vladivostok about such a Proto-toronto. I ask why they should go so much trouble to confine the minds of the uninitiated, now assume a more definite shape, and the rise and progress of typhoons will henceforth become more easily comprehensible by ordinary minds.

FEHERAN, it seems, can boast of a case somewhat similar to that of the *Bosphorus* at Cairo. A semi-official paper entitled *L'Echo de Perse*, and printed in French, has recently made its appearance in the Persian capital. It is stated—but the assertion appears almost incredible—that the English Minister presented a request that this journal should be either suspended or printed in English. The Russian paper are very glib at the interests of the *Echo de Perse* having been energetically maintained by the French representative and at the refusal of the Shah's Government to interfere with this publication.

On the 6th inst. the M.B.M.S. *Tokyo* and the K.U.K.S. *Osmanli* left Kobe for Yokohama at 4 p.m., the former carrying 413 passengers and 2,474 packages of cargo and the latter 339 passengers and 2,029 packages of cargo. A neck-and-neck race is said to have ensued resulting in the arrival of both steamers within 10 minutes of each other at 7 p.m. on the 7th. The *Osmanli* being second in command upon having to get out of the way of a steamer of 120 tons per hour a creditable performance for both vessels. The rates of passage money had declined to 49 and 50 yen in steerage, whence the number of passengers.—Japan Gazette.

Those of our volunteers who have, not yet become proficient in the use of their weapons ought at once to supply themselves with the apparatus described below:

Captain Dunn has invented a new aiming apparatus. It consists of a nickel-plated cylinder, like an ordinary cartridge case, which fits tightly into the breech and is bored at the outer end for a 30 cartridge. This cartridge is loaded without having five grains of powder. The machine can be used in any place where a minimum range of ten yards can be found. It is claimed that the system represents in every thing, except the recoil, all the conditions of the full cartridge; and the soldier can obtain frequent practice without the expense, loss of time, and inconvenience of having to go to a range. The balance of the weapon is not interfered with, as in the case of a tube.

The census returns of the foreign population of the Settlements North of the Yang-kiang-pang have now been collected and analysed. According to these returns, there were on 3rd June 1st, 1,737 adult females, 43 male children and 4,44 female children, making a total of 3,673 persons, against 2,197 in 1870. Of the nationalities showing a noted proportionate increase, the Japanese come first with 505 against 168, next the Portuguese with 407 against 283 and the Germans with 210 against 159 in 1880. The number of adult females have increased from 52 in 1880 to 911 in 1883, and the children from 524 to 887. British subjects form the largest proportion of the residents; next in order are the Japanese, Portuguese, Americans, and Germans.—N.-C. D. News.

We find the following in the *Japan Herald*:—The Kioto Unyu Kwaisha's *Seigami Maru* was the scene, on her late voyage up from Kobe, of an *encore* which was the cause of the loss of several lives and might, had not stringent measures been taken, have resulted in the loss of the ship, and had they succeeded in their attempt, would probably have imperilled all of the crew, and have afterwards run the vessel on shore. The *Seigami Maru* was on her voyage from Kobe towards Yokohama and Nobini, having on board two hundred convicts, when, at 8.30 p.m. on the 27th June, the prisoners attempted to take charge of the vessel, by attacking the guards who were over them, and trying to break deck. They also opened the cargo port on the port side, and caused a number of iron bolts, &c., to fall overboard. The crew who went near the hatches on deck, whilst at the same time they kept on the previous night by shooting, &c. All hands were called ashore, and an attempt was made to put the hatches on, and to secure them, but the crew were unable to do so, on account of the resistance of the prisoners below. The fire-boat was then fixed, and whilst all on board for the convicts, had they succeeded in their attempt, would probably have imperilled all of the crew, and have afterwards run the vessel on shore. The *Seigami Maru* was on her voyage from Kobe towards Yokohama and Nobini, having on board two hundred convicts, when, at 8.30 p.m. on the 27th June, the prisoners attempted to take charge of the vessel, by attacking the guards who were over them, and trying to break deck. They also opened the cargo port on the port side, and caused a number of iron bolts, &c., to fall overboard. The crew who went near the hatches on deck, whilst at the same time they kept on the previous night by shooting, &c. 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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 6860.—JULY 28, 1886.]

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